





## Contributions Up

## Soviet Dissident Fund Is Reported as Healthy

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Friends and relatives of jailed dissident writer Alexander Ginzburg marked the first anniversary of his arrest yesterday with a report that the fund to aid political prisoners here that he once managed is healthy.

Last summer the guardians of the

the "Solzhnitsyn fund" had said that it had been virtually crippled by official sanctions. Yesterday, however, Irina Ginzburg, wife of the human-rights activist, said "Things have gotten much better because so many more people are contributing."

The fund merged last fall with a similar aid operation founded by dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov to help children of political prisoners.

Set Up in 1974

The original fund was set up in 1974 by jailed Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, partly from royalties he earned in the West for his book, *Gulag Archipelago*. Up to Mr. Ginzburg's arrest on Feb. 3 of last year, the fund reportedly dispensed about \$300,000 to more than 1,000 prisoners and their families.

The Sakharov children's fund also was established in 1974. The two were combined, according to Sergei Khodakovskiy, who, with Mrs. Ginzburg, manages the fund now. Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, is an adviser.

The new caretakers refused to say how much money the fund has for fear of an official crackdown. However, Mrs. Ginzburg said that the fund is as well off now as it was a year ago, and there has been no falloff in the amount of money disbursed.

Contributions Up

In the last several months Soviet contributions to the fund have increased sharply. "They give anything from several rubles to several hundred rubles" and those contributions account for between 40 per cent and 60 per cent of the money collected, Mrs. Sakharov said. Mr. Solzhenitsyn contributes a significant part of the total.

"The very fact that we're able to gather and speak freely about life here is to a large degree because of Alexander Ginzburg and others like him," Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest and religious activist, told a group of about 40 dissidents and Western journalists assembled at the Ginzburg apartment.

Mr. Ginzburg, 41, was the first of three founding members of the so-called Helsinki group to be arrested here last winter in what

was seen as a direct challenge to President Carter's human-rights stand. The Helsinki group was set up to monitor Soviet performance under human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord on European Security and Cooperation.

A week after Mr. Ginzburg's arrest, Yuri Orlov, 53, was arrested. Third Arrest

About a month later, computer specialist Anatoli Shtchiranskii was arrested. All three imprisoned men are still under investigation, the exact charges against them uncertain.

Mr. Carter and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have reportedly intervened with high Soviet officials on behalf of the men. It is believed that they warned of serious negative reaction in the United States if the men are tried, a reaction which could endanger the prospects of any Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and stifle any chances of more favorable Soviet-U.S. trade legislation.

The authorities have told Mr. Ginzburg's wife and his mother that he is being investigated on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison or a labor camp followed by five years of "internal" exile to a remote section of the country.

Mr. Ginzburg was previously convicted in 1969 for editing an underground poetry magazine. He served two years at hard labor for that. He was arrested again in early 1967 for his "anti-Soviet" book about the 1966 trial of satirist Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuri Daniel. He was sentenced in 1968 to five years in labor camp.

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Exit Visa Granted

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—Mr. Sakharov said today that Soviet authorities have given his 21-year-old stepson, Alexei Simonov, permission to emigrate to Israel.

In November, Mr. Simonov was expelled from Moscow's Lenin Teacher Training Institute for alleged violations of discipline in an obligatory military training course. Mr. Sakharov said Mr. Simonov planned to pick up his exit visa Monday and leave for Israel as soon as possible.

## 3 Die in Rangoon Blast

RANGOON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded on a passenger ferry in southern Burma yesterday, killing 31 persons, newspapers said today.



Jiri Hajek

## Carter Gets Criticism on Rights Stand

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Former Czechoslovak foreign minister Jiri Hajek, a senior spokesman for the Charter 77 dissident group, has criticized President Carter for his tough approach to human rights violations in Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hajek said this week that demands by Western nations for quick reform in Eastern Europe would not help dissident groups. "It is more important to strengthen the whole process of détente in which respect for human rights has its own place," he said.

Mr. Hajek, 64, was foreign minister under Alexander Dubcek, whose eight-month reformist rule was toppled in August, 1968, by a Soviet-led invasion.

Political Overtones

Mr. Hajek said that Mr. Carter's criticism would be effective "if such statements were accompanied by evidence which clearly showed that the policy of stressing human rights was not aimed by one side at its political opponents."

Western impatience with Communist countries could harden their attitudes and risk a return to East-West hostility, he said. "If the cold war period returned, it would lead to a kind of McCarthyism in the West and a new form of Stalinism in the East," he declared. "In both cases, human rights would come off badly."

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak authorities have arrested playwright Václav Havel and two dissidents, sources said yesterday.

Mr. Havel, actor Pavel Landovsky and Jaroslav Kukul, a factory worker, can be held for at least 30 days without charges.

Rejected From Bell

The three men were being questioned about allegations that they acted against public officials and obstructed police, the sources said.

They were detained last week and after police evicted them from the annual railroad workers' ball in Prague. Officials told them that they were unwelcome, and they were taken to police headquarters.

Mr. Havel, whose plays are banned in Czechoslovakia, was given a 14-month suspended sentence last October on charges of smuggling anti-state literature to the West. He spent four months in prison last year.

The playwright, 41, was one of the original signatories of Charter 77, a manifesto circulated last year that called for major improvement in human rights in Czechoslovakia.

## Carter Will Nominate New Envoy to Greece

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—President Carter said today that he will nominate Robert McCloskey as ambassador to Greece, replacing nominee William Schaefele who caused a furor in Greece because of a remark he made at his confirmation hearing.

Mr. Schaefele, whose nomination was withdrawn after his hearing last year, told senators he considered Greek control of Mediterranean islands a few miles from Turkey an unusual arrangement. Mr. McCloskey was ambassador to Cyprus in 1973 and 1974. Since 1976, he has been ambassador to the Netherlands.

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



MASKED PROTEST—Left-wing Istanbul university students, masked to prevent identification by rival groups, start protest against right-wing militancy.

## Riots Are Latest Episode

## More Trouble Seen in Tunisia Labor Conflict

By Paul Hofman

TUNIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A week after the gravest riots in Tunisia since it gained independence from France 22 years ago, many here say there may be more trouble.

At the moment, Tunis and the other cities where protests left many dead and injured are outwardly calm. An 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew is still rigidly enforced—the few persons breaking it have been sentenced to six months in jail after summary trials.

According to official figures, 46 persons were killed in the disorders during the general strike last Thursday. Foreign witnesses said that the death toll was high, and may be even higher than authorities indicate, because the troops called to quell the violence lacked experience in riot control.

## East Germany Protests Delay Of Defector's Wife by U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—East Germany has protested to Britain that authorities at London's Heathrow Airport prevented the departure Wednesday of an East German woman whose diplomat husband earlier this week defected to the West. British officials said today.

They explained, however, that immigration officers wanted to make sure that the woman, Maria Weiske, and her 7-year-old daughter were not being forced to leave by two East German officials who were with them at the airport.

Mr. Weiske and her daughter left London today on a direct flight to East Berlin. They were driven to the airport in an East German Embassy limousine. Bernhard Weiske, an East German Embassy aide, left secretly for Bonn Tuesday with travel documents provided by the West German.

British officials said that East German Ambassador Karl-Hinrich Kern yesterday visited the Foreign Office to deliver a protest over the incident. The Foreign Office said that the airport officials had acted properly.

Noting that it was standard British policy not to allow people to be taken out of the country under duress, officials said the behavior of the two East Ger-

fers from arteriosclerosis. He has been head of state and chief of the Neo-Destour party, a highly personal ruling system, since independence in 1956. As the end of his long rule seems near, many politicians are vying for influence.

Tunisia is one of the few developing countries where organized labor is strong and has some autonomy. The official union movement, the General Union of Tunisian Workers, has a membership of 650,000, and under pressure from young people in its rank and file, has lately been asserting its autonomy.

Foreign observers feel that last Thursday's outbreak was the latest and most dramatic episode, but probably not the last, in a long conflict between the government and the Neo-Destour party on one side and the unions on the other.

After a sharp rise in the cost of living last year and a bad cereal harvest, workers began pressing for higher wages and held strikes in private and public-sector enterprises. An open break between the government and the unions occurred early last month when the secretary-general of the labor movement, Habib Achour, resigned from the Neo-Destour central committee. The labor movement subsequently called the general strike as a warning to the government to show more understanding for workers' demands.

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## News Analysis

## Sadat Mission an Effort to Force U.S. Hand

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The eight-day tour which President Anwar Sadat began on Thursday is the newest phase of what he has sometimes called his "electric shock" strategy for galvanizing peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. But this time, his primary target is the United States, and while the mission may lack the historical drama of his trip to Israel in November, it has taken on similar urgency.

For Mr. Sadat is carrying as part of his baggage a clear wish that the United States would be more assertive in bringing Israel around to what Egypt contends is a generous peace offer based on lines suggested by the United States. Egyptian officials contend that Mr. Sadat has accepted virtually every U.S. proposal, even tacitly endorsing the language on Palestinian self-determination that President Carter used when he visited Anwar last month, but he has waited in vain for a comparable concession from Israel.

Now Mr. Sadat has decided to invest his personal prestige and argue his case personally before Mr. Carter, Congress and the U.S. public whose support he courted by making his celebrated journey to Jerusalem. Egyptians note that he is only taking a cue from the Israelis, who frequently send top leaders on public relations tours to the United States.

Mr. Sadat is, of course, making a broader sweep to rally support for Egypt and accordingly put pressure on Israel. His itinerary includes Morocco, Britain, France, West Germany, Austria, Italy, and Romania, but the Egyptians have made no secret that Washington is the most important stop.

World Watch

The Arab world is watching the visit to see whether Mr. Sadat had unreasonable hopes that the United States might step back from its traditional patronage of Israel and take some chances for Egypt, too. And while Mr. Sadat's decision to use personal summary to force the Carter administration's hand seems an inevitable gambit in view of the lack of progress in the Middle East, it can be employed effectively only once. There just aren't any more rabbits to pull out of the hat after this one, a Western diplomat said.

It has been argued that Mr. Sadat had no other choice but to make a new dramatic gesture once his initiative failed in a succession of stalemates. The Palestinian problem, however, is closer to being solved and the Israeli settlements in Sinai have revived old Egyptian sensitivities. Of the machinery created to keep the dialogue going, the political committee was left in shambles by the Egyptian walkout and the military committee, which met for only two days this week, seems so far to be winding time.

Sadat Discouraged

It is not surprising that acquaintances of Mr. Sadat described him recently as deeply discouraged. When he left on Thursday for Morocco, one of the first stages of his summit odyssey, Mr. Sadat said only: "I hope this trip will add some momentum to the peace process."

Some well-placed Egyptians have complained that Mr. Sadat's "secret mission" to Israel has proved counterproductive without active U.S. support. "Sadat took a big risk and absolutely nothing came of it," one Egyptian diplomat said. "Sadat handed the Israelis everything, even recognition, and got nothing in return. The question now comes up again: What is the role of the Americans?"

This does not take into account Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Moore said was expected "imminently."

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the favorable public opinion that Mr. Sadat won for the Arab cause. But the Egyptian leader has begun suggesting that it is time for the United States to emerge from its supporting role as intermediary and begin nudging Israel into a peace settlement.

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## Indictment of 2 Ex-Congressmen Is Seen Likely After Park Inquiry

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Justice Department's questioning of two ex-Congressmen today gave evidence that a likely result in the indictment of two former members of the House of Representatives, U.S. officials said today.

The officials identified them as Otto Passman, Louisiana Democrat, and William Minshall, an Ohio Republican.

Mr. Park's detailed testimony also produced evidence involving two other former representatives, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey, both Democrats.

However, Gov. Edwards and Mr. Gallagher are not likely to be indicted because of the federal statute of limitations, the officials said.

Both left Congress in 1972.

Evidence on more than a score of other present and former congressmen did not amount to criminal violations but their names and Mr. Park's testimony about them will be furnished to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

There was no evidence, the officials also said, against several dozen other present and former members about whom Mr. Park was questioned.

House Ethics Committee investigators said today they would begin unrestricted questioning of Mr. Park in Washington on Feb. 21, the Associated Press reported.

Major Breakthrough

Today's tentative assessment of Mr. Park's testimony was provided by the U.S. officials who seemed eager to dispel the presumption that large numbers of present and former members were criminally involved in the Korean businessman's influence-buying scheme.

Mr. Park's 17 days of questioning ended here Wednesday and Justice Department investigators left for Washington today, carrying several large valises crammed with documents and more than 2,000 pages of Mr. Park's testimony.

At a news conference at Seoul's Kimpoo Airport, the Justice Department official who concluded the questioning, Paul Mitchell, said the sessions with Mr. Park amounted to a "major breakthrough" in the Capitol Hill lobbying case.

Mr. Park was questioned under a joint U.S.-South Korean prosecution agreement negotiated over several months.

Mr. Park, 42, also has agreed to testify at any trials that grow out of the case. He has been indicted on 36 counts of conspiracy, bribery, mail fraud, and other charges, but was granted immunity from criminal prosecution in exchange for his testimony.

Washington, D.C., Votes to Shun Anti-ERA States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The District of Columbia government has banned payment of expenses for any of its employees attending conventions in states that have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mayor Walter Washington signed the legislation, which was sponsored by Councilman Marion Berry of the city's eight-man, four-woman council. It was believed to be the first such action taken by a major U.S. city.

A spokesman for ERA America, a coalition of 180 organizations supporting the amendment, praised the city for moving "spontaneously rather than under pressure from pro-ERA groups."

The National Organization for Women two years ago urged sympathetic organizations not to hold conventions in states that have not ratified the ERA.

Chicago is reported to have just convened a business because of the Illinois Legislature's rejection of the amendment, said Michael Beach and New Orleans also have reported the loss of conventions because of state legislators' opposition to the ERA.

Thirty-five states have approved the amendment, three states that have not ratified it. The states have voted to rescind their approval, but the legality of rescission is questioned.

He said that the "substantial resources" of Time will add further to the great strength the Star already enjoys.

James Stacey, Time President, said "It is vital important that the greater Washington area continue to have the services of two strong newspapers."

If both boards of directors approve the sale, as expected, Washington's two newspapers would be affiliated with major news magazines. The Washington Post Co. owns Newsweek.

Post's Statement

Katharine Graham, chairman of the Washington Post Co. and publisher of The Washington Post, which has a daily circulation of 555,000, welcomed Time to the Washington newspaper field.

She said: "We have the great

Denmark Denies White-Seal Kill

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Danish government today rejected international accusations of mass killing of the white-seal on Greenland.

Minister for Greenland Affairs Jørgen Peter Hansen said that that type of seal does not breed or live on the Arctic island. He said that the recent recommendation by the European Parliament in Strasbourg to end the seal killing in Greenland was "founded on absurdities and misunderstandings."

Mr. Hansen conceded that other types of mature seal, including the ringed and harp, were killed on Greenland. But he insisted that this was necessary because 20 per cent of Greenland's population depends on seal hunting for its survival. He added that the killing had been controlled by quota since 1971.

Spanish King Ends Visit

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—King Juan Carlos returned here today after a four-day state visit to Austria which was said to re-establish close ties between Vienna and Madrid. A communiqué said that a joint committee would be set up to improve cooperation and trade.

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## Keeping Cool on Ethiopia

A thousand Soviet advisers, 2,000 Cubans, and hundreds of planes and ships full of military equipment have descended on Ethiopia in recent months. Washington is distressed. President Carter has warned Moscow that its growing military involvement jeopardizes U.S.-Soviet cooperation on other issues. Many worry that if the Soviet Union makes a client of the Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian government of Col. Mengistu, it will acquire a base for subversion in Africa and for interference with the crucial Red Sea oil routes. Many worry even more about the growing willingness—and capacity—of the Soviet Union to project its military power far from home. These are legitimate concerns. But there can be no reasonable discussion of counter-measures without some perspective about the situation.

The old Ethiopian empire has been torn apart by political upheaval and ethnic separatism. Col. Mengistu has responded to the disintegration with mass mobilizations, summary executions and the bid for Soviet and Cuban help against a Somali invasion of the Ogaden region. Without approving the colonel's style or rule or choice of friends, Americans should recognize that any support for the invading Somalis or the secessionist Eritreans would be resented not only in Ethiopia but in most of Africa where territorial integrity is prized above all.

That still leaves the question of the Soviet danger. At this point, it seems remote. The example of Col. Mengistu's intrigue-ridden regime is not likely to have much appeal to colonels-in-waiting in neighboring states. As for shipping, the bulk of oil from the Gulf flows nowhere near the Eritrean coast, Ethiopia's only coastline. If Moscow wanted to replace the relatively modest port facilities it once enjoyed at Berbera, a more likely place would be at Aden, on the Indian Ocean. South Yemen is also a supporter of many Soviet positions and a recipient of Soviet arms.

The new Soviet connection must also be seen against Ethiopia's remarkable past suc-

cess in protecting its independence by balancing off the ambitions of would-be colonial powers. Its special prestige in Africa rests on this record. If the threat of disintegration were overcome, any Ethiopian government might move to reduce dependence on Moscow. Col. Mengistu already faces domestic opposition to his reliance on foreigners.

In any case, the Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa has been notable so far for its ineptitude. After over-arming Somalia, whose designs on Ethiopian-held territory were no secret, Moscow was unable to prevent the Somalis from using Soviet equipment against the new Soviet ally in Ethiopia. For then helping Ethiopia resist the attack the Russians were expelled from Somalia. In Ethiopia, meanwhile, the Russians acquired some responsibility for an unpromising military situation in a most unstable political scene. To turn all this to offensive advantage would be quite a trick.

It is worrisome that the Russians are again advertising a readiness and capability to intervene in Africa, repeating the pattern of Angola. They thus aggravate big-power rivalries on that continent and only stimulate the United States to even greater support for Iran and Saudi Arabia, which are acquiring arms at a disturbing pace.

Since military countermeasures now seem neither feasible, nor effective, Washington ought to look to the advantages of avoiding direct involvement in the horn. Somalia's requests for arms should be resisted—at least until it agrees to negotiate over Ogaden. Mediation is something the United States can offer to both sides in the conflict, whereas the Russians can offer it to neither. But that is not to say that the United States ought to hide its distress with the Russians. They have shown in the Middle East, and again in Africa, that they are clumsy and dangerous custodians of their new military capabilities. They can be held accountable for the bloodshed before the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Energy: A Possible Solution

For several months now, the Carter energy bill has been caught fast in the tangled politics of natural-gas pricing. Nothing will move forward, it appears, until there's an agreement on gas prices—and progress toward an agreement is both slow and highly uncertain. Recently, we discussed the rising possibility that Congress will fail altogether to pass the energy bill. Today we shall sketch out some of the reasons for the impasse over gas pricing—and argue, once again, that there's plenty of room for a decent compromise.

The split among the Senate conferees—originally 9 votes to 9 but now, because of the death of Sen. Lee Metcalf, 9 to 8—has come to symbolize the standoff in Congress. That's unfortunate, because neither of those ideological factions forms the base for a bill that would be accepted by the House or the country with the broad support that an effective energy policy requires. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the energy committee, has now commenced, in a gingerly way, another attempt at a solution. This time the idea is to write off the most vehement and adamant of the conferees: Sens. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and James Abourezk, D-S.D., on the side that wants permanent and rigid price controls. Sens. Dewey F. Bartlett, R-Okla., and J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., among those who want no controls at all on new gas. Perhaps it will be possible to construct a majority somewhere in the middle; that, at any rate, is the hope on which the whole energy bill is now riding.

In this part of the country, it's generally assumed that gas pricing is a simple tug-of-war between the major oil companies and the consumers. That's wrong. The most effective opposition to the present bill is coming from the thousands of smaller producers and dealers—the independents—who fear that the bill would hurt them and favor the big companies.

They have a point. Present federal controls affect only the price of gas that crosses state

lines. The present federal ceiling is \$1.48 per thousand cubic feet, and Mr. Carter proposes lifting it to \$1.75. But in the unregulated intrastate market, the price is up around \$2. The energy bill would extend the controls to all gas, including the intrastate markets. For the producers who sell in those intrastate markets, it would mean a roll-back. Offshore, where very big companies do most of the drilling, the gas is automatically under federal controls. But onshore, most of the new gas goes to the unregulated market, and most of the producers are the independents. They aren't as rich as the major companies. But they are very numerous, and far more influential in Congress.

Price is only part of the quarrel. Under controls, the top price would go only to newly discovered gas. How do you define newly discovered gas—as opposed to gas from a new well in a known field? The question is fairly easy to resolve in offshore drilling. It's much harder onshore, where many of the independents make a highly risky living by finding the pockets of gas that bigger companies have missed in their sweeps through the fields.

A sensible compromise would not try to roll back prices. It would encourage producers to keep exploring in old fields onshore, as well as new fields offshore. It would protect consumers from sudden jolts in price but it would keep the ceilings moving steadily upward until the price was floating free. It would also provide standby protection against emergencies and panics, by permitting the price to move by only a given percentage in any one year.

The principle of a deregulated price would be balanced with the principle of change that is gradual and predictable, rather than sharp and disruptive. But to write that compromise, Congress will have to take the bill away from the zealots who would rather have no bill at all than one that displeased them in any respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Saudi Public Executions

If Britain and the United States were asked to draw up a new universal convention they would no doubt rewrite substantial portions of the Koran. But no one has asked them, and it is not in their power to dispute principles which they may dislike but which are respected by many millions of people. Thus there is no international convention forbidding the death penalty or stipulating what type of sexual conduct shall be judged illegal. If a state, in this case Saudi Arabia, both treats adultery as a serious offense

and applies the death penalty for serious offenses, the discretion to execute for adultery, however inconsistent with the ethics—themselves arbitrary—of the West, rests with its people, its courts, and the authorities which the people recognize.

The prime engagement in raising the level of human rights throughout the world should not be between states which have their own codes of morality, and try to stick to them, but against states which either have a code and depart from it or do not even have one.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

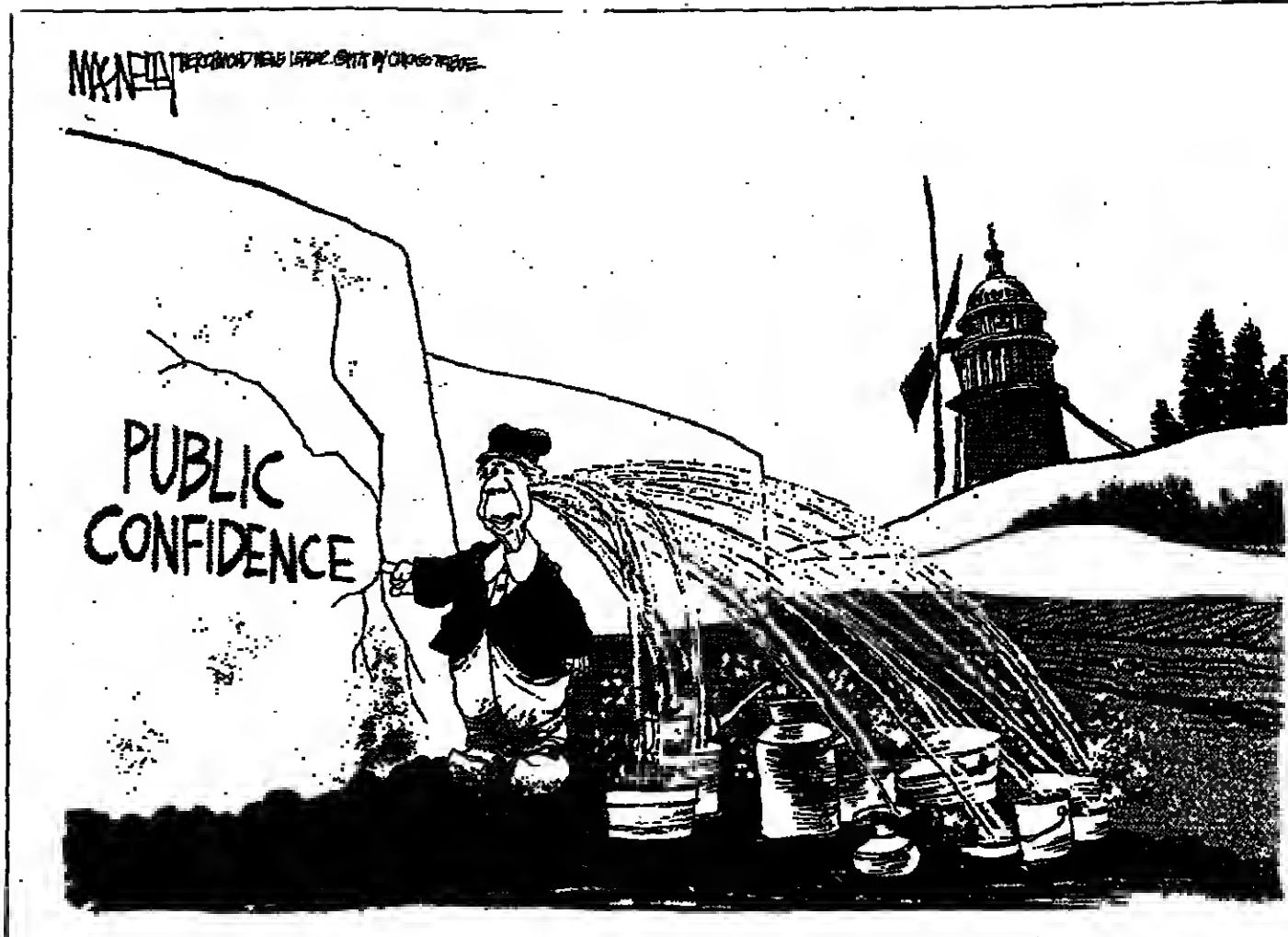
February 4, 1903

NEW YORK—Four transatlantic steamers were held up here yesterday for want of coal. The Teutonic, the Amsterdam, the St. Paul and the Moltke, all of which were scheduled to sail today, were unable to secure a full allowance of fuel and consequently could not go to sea. They will probably get off tomorrow or Saturday. This is said to be the first time great transatlantic steamers have been delayed on this side of the ocean for want of coal.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1928

LONDON—While London opinion welcomes the declaration attributed to Secretary of State Kellogg that the United States would be willing to sign a worldwide treaty outlawing submarine warfare, it is recognized here that such a move for many years will be outside the realm of practical diplomacy. It is recognized, however, that neither France nor Italy will relinquish any position of advantage that they think is advantageous to their cause and defense.



## Lack of Good Faith in Mideast Peace Talks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The U.S. government is baffled and even exasperated by the Israeli government's decision to push ahead with the settlement of its people in the disputed territory of the West Bank on the eve of President Sadat's visit to Washington.

This is true, not only of the highest officials in the White House and the State Department, but of Israel's strongest supporters in the Congress and the press. Publicly, the Carter administration is avoiding open criticism of Prime Minister Begin, but privately officials here are asking whether Begin is being willfully provocative or whether he is "indefatigable, helpless, or duplicitous."

At the same time, President Carter has invited Sadat here in order to tell him that the United States cannot help arrange a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East unless it has the trust of both sides, and unless Sadat advises Washington of his intentions and moderates his public diplomacy.

### A Mess

So for the moment, things are in a bit of a mess, and the immediate problem is to restore a measure of good faith. This does not exist now in the view of officials here, who complain that they are constantly being surprised by sudden actions in both Jerusalem and Cairo and are then expected to repair the damage.

Timed and written U.S. government record of what it thinks it was told by Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and other Israeli officials about the emplacement of "settlements" on the West Bank differs widely from the accounts being circulated by the Israeli government.

For example, officials here now estimate that there are not six or eight settlements in dispute as Jerusalem has said, but 13, that some of the "military" settlements are actually civilian settlements, and that there are now approximately 9,000 people in these encampments. All this is challenged by Israeli officials here. But obviously these are factual questions that can easily be checked, rather than disputed every day to the detriment of U.S.-Israeli relations.

There are two views in official quarters here of what Begin is doing. The first is that he is presiding over a government that is far more divided on the "settlements" question than has yet come to the surface.

### Torn

According to this view, he is genuinely trying for a comprehensive settlement, but is stuck with his past promises to settle Samaria and Judea, and torn by political discussion, is trying to get both "peace and land" and covering up his "settlements" by giving them different names.

The other more pessimistic view, not so widespread but still strong, is that Begin has decided that Israel would be safer with no agreement than with any agreement. Sadat is likely to approve and that he is proceeding with the controversial "settlements" and leaving it to Sadat to take responsibility for breaking off the talks, as he did before.

Whatever the explanation, it is clear that Israel has certainly not strengthened its position with the administration or in Congress just when Sadat is returning to Washington and the television cameras.

Though Secretary of State Vance was calling for a return to "quiet diplomacy" just a few days ago, the President's invitation has caused another round of public propaganda. Sadat will be talking to the National Press Club here on Monday, meeting with members of Congress and the Cabinet, presiding over talk shows and then departing next week for a tour of European capitals.

### 'Provocation'

These are peace talks! There is reason for believing that Sadat would not have been invited to Washington if the administration had anticipated the renewal of

the controversy over the West Bank settlements, for Sadat regards the "settlements" as a calculated "provocation" and can be expected to denounce them as evidence that Israel is not negotiating in good faith.

As an indication of the irritation in official quarters here on the settlement issue, one official remarked Thursday: "Suppose the Arabs now residing in the West Bank and Gaza, denounce the right to arm themselves and defend their own settlements. You can imagine what Begin would

say. Yet he is asking that 300,000 Arabs accept permanent supervision of them by Israeli troops."

Some officials here, noting the contradictory statements on what Israeli officials and U.S. officials are saying about the "settlements," are now urging the Israeli government to make an official statement before the weekend on precisely what has been settled and where and by whom, and what its intentions are about these and other settlements in the future.

The view here is that this would at least enable the controversy to

proceed on the basis of a considered statement of Israeli position, and put an end to the rumors and leaks, some of which is a drop of poison in the relations of the two nations.

Finally, the only nations benefiting from this dispute and the charges of duplicity are the states that have opposed the Sadat-Begin talks from the start. Everybody's talking around here about getting the talks "back on the track," but for the moment, nobody seems to know where the track is.

## Canal Treaties: On the Verge

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Except for the improbable claim that if Teddy Roosevelt were alive today he would certainly favor Senate approval of the Panama Canal treaties, there were no gimmicks or theatrics in President Carter's speech to the nation on the Panama issue.

But the sober classroom tone of the telecast did not quite conceal the anticipation building in the White House at the prospect of a Senate victory on the treaties. This is a genuinely big victory for the President and his administration—to say nothing of the country, which finally disposes of a diplomatic headache which has afflicted us for too many years.

### Consequences

To understand why this victory is so important for Carter one need only consider the consequences if the Senate—as it still is—eventually rejects the Panama treaties. I do not know what would happen in Panama or Latin America, although I think the risk of serious anti-U.S. retaliation would be great.

But it is as clear as anything can be that failure to persuade the Senate to approve the treaties would finish Carter, prematurely, as a significant factor in international affairs for the balance of his term.

### Letters

#### Comoros Defended

David Lamb's article on the Comoros Islands (Herald Tribune, Jan. 31) may raise the issue of whether an international newspaper should not endeavor to encourage, in a small way, rather than hinder, the development of a fledgling nation. Whatever the merits of the issue, responsible reporting surely should be based on accuracy. This writer had occasion in recent weeks to spend a fortnight in the Comoros, and while the economic realities are sobering, the government's approach to them is anything but laissez-faire. On the contrary, the President and his Cabinet ministers express the international businessmen by their intelligence and pragmatism. Far from being "teenagers," some of the members of the government have had some significant experience in their disciplines during the colonial period, and are now attempting to forge a viable development strategy with the scarce resources at their disposal.

In sharp contrast to the arrogance frequently found elsewhere in Africa, Comoros government officials discuss their difficulties with candor and relative humility. In their appeal for international help one senses a genuine desire to be taught how to manage and develop an economy more than just one of being given money.

If the fishing offshore is "too good," this is probably due to the complete lack of equipment. Dug-out canoes are hardly suitable for fishing on an industrial scale. Far from being closed, the three hotels on Grande Comore, although perhaps not thriving, are clean, friendly and serve excellent cuisine. Mr. Lamb may not have found a working telephone, but he can be assured that in Moroni one can obtain a clear connection to any West European country

national affairs for the balance of his term.

If his judgment were rejected by a Senate of his own party, on an issue as important as the Panama treaties, which he has asserted to be in the national interests of the United States, then no country would have any reason to negotiate seriously with his administration on any issue of significance. Not the Russians on arms control; not the Japanese on trade; not the Arabs or Israelis on a Middle East agreement.

Internationally, at least, and very likely domestically as well, the Carter administration would appear to all as that "pathetic, helpless giant" Richard Nixon once talked about. But beyond avoiding that calamity, the probable victory on Panama serves as an important demonstration that this administration, so faltering in other areas, does, at least on occasion, possess the knack of doing two things vital to its success.

### Compromises

One is the education—or persuasion—of the public. And the other is the negotiation of necessary compromises with the Congress.

To say the Panama treaties

in under five minutes during the hours of international service. Drinking water is indeed scarce due to the volcanic composition of the soil, but this condition is present only on Grande Comore; Anjouan and Mohéli have rivers and small lakes. Being on the Gulf, further routes may be significant, but possibly more significant is the production of such crops as vanilla in which the Comoros are a leading producer in the world. France's perplexing behavior towards the Comoros may perhaps be explained by long-range military considerations, rather than injured pride. Only Mayotte would now seem to permit France's presence "East of Suez."

In November, 1977, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for all forms of economic assistance by member nations to the Comoros. This assistance is needed desperately if the fragile structure of the Comoros economy is to be preserved and developed. One would wish to hope that the resources of the international press could be mobilized to encourage the community of nations to respond to the UN appeal and rise above the somewhat trivial dispute over Mayotte.

NICCOLO VITELLI, London.

### U.S. Phonics

Robert C. Tuth's interesting observations on the origins of American English (Herald Tribune, Jan. 30) were unfortunately marred by confusion over the difference between an accent and a dialect. Whereas an accent is simply a nonstandard pronunciation of words, a dialect is sufficiently different in idiom and form to be considered a separate language. Thus Cockney is a dialect, but "California dialect" is an absurdity.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS, Paris.

## The Swelling Bureaucracy And Carter

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It is both funny and gruesome that every thing presidential candidate say about the strength of the bureaucracy tends to be self-fulfilling. Every major presidential contender since Eisenhower, with the possible exception of George McGovern and Lyndon Johnson, has pledged to shrink it, and in due course those of them who were elected ended by making it bigger and stronger. It is, over and over again, St. George taming down with the dragon.

Jimmy Carter would be different? Because he was not of the Washington set? Professor Yale Brozen of the University of Chicago has accumulated a useful synoptic view of "Carter's Home." It makes for lachrymose reading.

The call for the reduction of government translated into a call for a brand new agency (the Office of Consumer Representation), more power for the National Labor Relations Board, extending the regulatory authority of the government over local electricity rates, and a whole new department, the Department of Energy.

### Wages

The fight against unemployment translated into a big rise in the minimum wage rate. The will greatly increase unemployment among teenagers. The labor reform bill (H.R. 9410, S. 1283) would give to the National Labor Relations Board powers which would be used by unions to extract larger wage increases.

The passion for the consumer translates into increased price supports for milk resulting in a six-cent increase a gallon; cut in imports on inexpensive shoes, which translates into higher prices for a restriction on color TV set, which will raise domestic price by 15 per cent. And a boost in the sugar price of four cents a pound.

Although Congress beat it down, Carter's arrangement with the shipowners and maritime unions to double the use of U.S. shipping in importing oil would have fleeced consumers by \$24 million a year, which is a very high return on the \$100,000 in maritime unions contributed to Mr. Carter's campaign. If any one cares, incidentally, to inquire why we need to subsidize our maritime unions, here is the answer. The average sailor, under union contracts, receives \$26,000 a year. That's nearly twice what the average factory worker makes. And yes, the average merchant officer makes \$55,000 a year, which is up around what we pay our senators and judges.

Apivores of prices, we all know that the steel industry is a trouble. Why it is in trouble is not a subject of candid conversation by representatives of it. Carter administration. The industry is paying wage rates 6 per cent higher than those paid to the average manufacturing employee. Steel working has always been a premium-pay industry.

The long arm of the law unions is everywhere. Consider this: We have a lot of trouble in Alaska. We are actually still paying some of the oil to the east coast via the Panama Canal. So someone came up with it bright idea: Why not ship some of that oil to Japan, a relative short distance; and, in return get some of Japan's oil bought in the Middle East and bring it over with a saving of 15 per cent or almost 10 per cent? It was vetoed by the Carter administration, out of deference to the sitting president's oil interests. This rule, the next Department platform will specify that: Alaskan fuel oil be given a 10 per cent discount on the way before going to its fiery death.

Prof. Brozen reminds us, if the unemployment figures will be the fuel of so much adroit rhetoric are grossly misleading. This is so because of laws that require anyone who wants food stamps and is between 18 and 65 to register for employment. There is a similar provision respecting other welfare programs, such as Aid to Dependent Children. Now 90 per cent of those who thus declare themselves have no intention of working. They do have the effect of swelling the unemployment figure 2 points.

Thus we exert ourselves to dice a fictitious figure, and play exactly the wrong remedy. We need to shrink the public sector, decelerate the increase in money supply, reduce the minimum wage. Come to think of a new president and a new Congress would be a satisfactory beginning.

مركز ابحاث



الأسبوع الجديد

## THE ART MARKET

## Some Auctions Take On a New Look

By Souien Melikian

PARIS (HT).—French auctioneering groups are beginning to put together sales of 19th and 20th-century paintings with catalogues in which each work is given a two-line entry. Cataloguing, however brief, was until recently reserved for works of a high order or by well-known artists. It is now reaching the lower aesthetic and financial strata of art.

Surprisingly prices at these sales, which compare with the more numerous run-of-the-mill auctions held at Sotheby's and Christie's, tend to be higher. Wednesday, one of these new-look auctions was conducted by Antoine Ader assisted by three experts, André Padetti, Philippe Marchaux and Patrice Jeannelle.

**Deceptive Title**  
Despite the deceptive catalogue title "Tableaux Modernes," the sale started with works of the early romantic period—1830 to 1850—including a vast number of pictures executed in the last third of the 1800s and had only a sprinkling of "modern" paintings.

The romantic-period works, which are known to a wide public, sold extremely well. They fetched prices asked in the trade, if not higher.

One of the most pleasant pieces was the portrait of a young woman in wash and gouache, dated 1838 and signed by the artist, Eugène François Devéria. He specialized in pretty, fairly conventional portraits of young women in fashionable attire, the majority being intended for lithography. He was more an illustrator than a painter.

The portrait makes it clear that he took greater interest in the lovely folds of mauve taf-

fetas on the velvet of a settee than in the bland and conventional sitter's face. He was admired by Balzac, who made frequent references to his work, and he is a symbol of upper-middle-class taste in the days of the period romantique. These tastes have not changed very much. Within seconds, the portrait rose to 3,900 francs, paid by a private buyer.

**Unknown Artist**  
A gem in its own way was a study of three ladies done in 1836 by Elisa Flament, a pupil of the famous Redouté. This was as good as the master's own work and brought 2,900 francs—about one third of what Redouté is worth, but a high price for an unknown artist.

Better bargains could be had in later-period works that no longer fall under the heading of pretty decoration and that require some understanding of draftsmanship.

Constantin Guys, for example, another artist much admired by Balzac, excelled in acid studies of top-hatted opera fans or of Lorettes (artists named after the Notre-Dame-de-Lorette district where they thrived).

His three-quarter profile sketch of an aging slightly blowsy Lorette was knocked down at only 1,300 francs.

**Low Price**  
This low price may partly be because one of his most important buyers has retired from the market. But it is largely because a handful of hard-nosed dealers and a café-society crowd at the auctions will look at Devéria but not at Guys. Nor will they bother to look at studies in crayon by Alexandre Steinlen (1859-1923). Steinlen was one of the best

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**  
The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 42 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, studded with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,720 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Abandoning in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.



Paul Moriarty, left, and Ian McDiarmid in "Dingo."

## A Play Returns to Its Proper Home

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 3 (HT).—The audience to be found at that most elegant of theaters, the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, is a fascinating anachronism, asking as if the 1930s were still with us, ignoring the changes in taste and attitude that began with John Osborne.

It is an audience which can be guaranteed to applaud the sets the moment the curtain is raised, which claps loudly on the first entrance of the stars and even louder on all their subsequent exits.

These habits, harmless and possibly endearing, are rarely found elsewhere, for they depend on the sort of sets which inspire envy, or, perhaps, recognition and the sort of plays in which the stars make dramatic entrances and even more dramatic exits. They don't write plays like that anymore.

The last to do so was N. C. Hunter, whose "Waters of the Moon" originally a vehicle for Keith Evans and Sybil Thorndike, returns to the Haymarket after a gap of 27 years. Then, Hunter was regarded either as working in a sub-Chekhovian vein or dismissed as a purveyor of matinee fodder. It is still possible to regard him as either, for he was an old-fashioned craftsman who could keep 10 characters alive and developing on the stage, but relied on convention and sentimentality to carry the burden of the play.

**Invalid Son**  
"Waters of the Moon" marks the last appearance in English literature of a familiar figure, the invalid son who longs to escape the restrictions of his home but is thwarted by a possessive mother.

Other characters are like older friends, and the situation is a dramatic cliché—an assortment of people unbound for several days in a hotel. Most are regular, genteel people down on their luck, who are looked after by a family who resent their occupation. The dullness of their lives is emphasized when rich and glamorous visitors unexpectedly arrive and as suddenly depart.

Hunter writes strong parts and provides his characters with effective entrances and, particularly, exits—most seem to leave the stage at the climax of a trade.

## THEATER

trioquists' act with the charred body of one of his friends.

Wood's play, notable for the vividness of its language, is given a harshly effective production by Barry Kyle, with acting of energy and power from Paul Shelley, Paul Moriarty, Richard Griffiths as the helpless victims of officers and politicians, Ian McDiarmid gives another high intensity performance as the play's comic narrator, and conscience.

I'm not sure what setting would be best for Quenlin Crisp, who provides a fascinating one-man show exhibiting himself at the Duke of York's, but this theater isn't ideal. Perhaps he would seem more at home in one room in which he has lived for 35 years without ever cleaning it—"After the first four years the dust doesn't get any worse," he insists.

Crisp, a habitué of the more raffish parts of Soho and Chelsea for most of his 70 years, is an artist's model who gained a moderate fame as the author of "The Naked Civil Servant," an autobiography of great honesty, wit and melancholy.

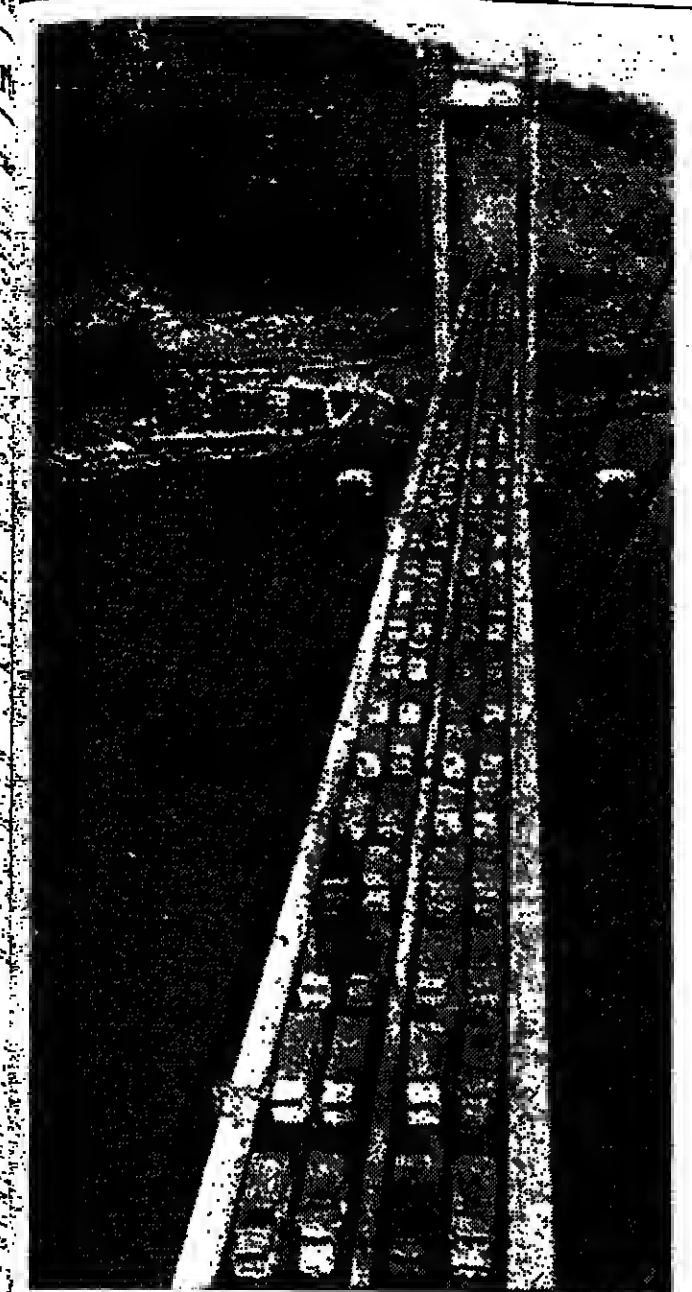
Crisp discovered what he was early in life—a homosexual of effeminate manners—and, like a camp Polonius, has been true to himself ever since. His message is a socially subversive one, that what matters in life is style; an idiom arising spontaneously from the personality but deliberately maintained—and that everything, except the self, is worth sacrificing to a stylish end.

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## Central Takeover Feared

## Tokyo Teeters Toward Brink Of N.Y.-Style Fiscal Collapse

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Tokyo, city of almost 12 million residents, is on the brink of bankruptcy and a financial takeover by the central government.

In negotiations reminiscent of New York City's fiscal crisis, city and central government officials are discussing spending cuts as well as proposals to issue new bonds to reduce the city's \$970-million deficit.

The problem, which underlines philosophical gap between central government leaders belonging to the Conservative party and Tokyo's Socialist officials, also reflects the new political realities in Japan where no single party holds firm legislative control.

**Long Development**  
Like New York's shortage, Tokyo has been developing for years. City authorities have encouraged talk of their fiscal difficulties as part of their annual bargaining with the central government, which provides 10 per cent of the city's income through subsidies and must approve another 10 per cent obtained through land sales. Thirty per cent comes from corporate taxes, 20 per cent from personal taxes, 20 per cent from special fees and 10 per cent from property taxes.

"We realize that, like New York, we have been criticized for crying 'wolf,'" said Masaki Yoshida, senior Tokyo finance officer. But I can tell you that this year is the worst ever."

Unlike New York's difficulties, however, Tokyo's do not stem from a fleeing middle class. If anything, there are too many people (11,888,100) packed into the 40 square miles of Tokyo, which is a prefecture and includes more than 20 satellite cities as well as a string of islands stretching 300 miles south into the Pacific.

**Budget Balloons**  
For years, the rising costs of municipal services and paying the city's 188,000 employees have increased until the budget totaled \$10 billion for the current Japanese fiscal year, which ends March 31. The proposed 1978 local budget is \$12.6 billion.

But since the 1973 energy crisis gutted a recession, the crucial separate tax revenues of Japanese cities in general and Tokyo in particular have been sharply slashed. The result has been a mounting municipal deficit. According to Japanese law, debt ceilings vary according to a city's size. In Tokyo's case, this year the ceiling is about \$416 million. New York City has a long-term debt ceiling of \$8.02 billion and a

short-term one of \$7.93 billion.

In the case of Tokyo, exceeding the \$416 million at the end of the fiscal year would require a formal declaration of bankruptcy and assumption by the Home Affairs Ministry of financial control of the city, probably for two or three years. Ten smaller Japanese cities and towns are under such control, but the bankruptcy of a prefecture, let alone the capital, is unprecedented.

Such a legal takeover could preface a fierce political struggle and carries a potential for sharp cuts in services and for severe labor strife. This is because the central government is controlled by the conservative Liberal Democratic party while Tokyo is run by an opposition party administration headed by a Socialist-supported independent.

## Douglas Overton, 62, Dies; Aided U.S.-Japan Ties

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP).—Douglas Overton, 62, a leading figure in Japanese-U.S. cultural relations, died here yesterday of a stroke.

A native of New York City, he came to Japan in 1936 where he taught American history and English at Rikkyo University until 1941 when he was named a professor emeritus.

After working as a secretary in the U.S. Embassy here, he became managing director of the Japan Society in New York.

He became director of the American Park Project of the 1970 World's Fair in Osaka and then director of a school, established by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, to train Japanese businessmen for work abroad.

At the time of his death, Mr. Overton was managing director of Kepp, a model farm for Japanese cattle growers and dairymen in the mountains at Kyosato, 100 miles west of Tokyo.

**Don Freeman**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Don Freeman, 68, an illustrator and award-winning author of books for children, died here Wednesday of a heart attack.

**Sir Pieter Bisschop**  
AIKEN, S.C., Feb. 3 (AP).—Sir Pieter Bisschop, 80, former consul for the Netherlands and a retired Holland-America Steamship Line official, died Wednesday.

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## AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## Paris

Bread and Puppet-Masque, Chappelle de la Sorbonne, Place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5, from 8 to 10 p.m. (except Mondays) to Feb. 19.

Peter Schumann and the Bread and Puppet Theater are presenting an exhibition of the work they did in Florence last year with students of an art school and this year with students from a Paris university. The venture is remarkable in its spirit: Take a subject like Masaccio's fresco and recast them, so to speak, in the real medium of paper-mâché.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, SEE Masaccio" the banners proclaim, and thanks to the prismatic variety of perceptions and the monumentality of paper-mâché, which serves the monumentality of Masaccio's own work, we are brought to a point where we do see Masaccio better. We see in its original theatricality the emotion of Adam and Eve being chased out of paradise, an emotion which, to a certain extent, is muted by the dull fact that we are not Masaccio's contemporaries. The expressionism of the copies cancels this fact, directs the original of the stolidity and makes Masaccio a brother to the viewer.

It also leaves one in a reflective state of mind concerning the life of art and of those great acts of life—these paintings whose force pales over the centuries.

**Magdeleine Vessereau**, Centre Pompidou, Paris 4, to Feb. 20. One of the more astonishing facts of art is how the eye and mind catch the signs of a drawing, especially when we come to drawings as wildly coded as those of Magdeleine Vessereau. Landscapes and nudes are her subjects, existing spare and vigorous, and out of the calligraphic chaos bodies and perspectives grow.

**Komet**, Galerie L'Éclat de Bonif, 88 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Feb. 25. In a blue and watery atmosphere the confused ghosts of a banal existence stand in a limbo of uncertainty: A man in a business suit faces one way while a shadow upright behind him looks in the opposite direction. There is a narrative quality of tales and mind about the paintings by Komet, a young Turkish artist.

**—MICHAEL GIBSON.**

## London

**Paul Roberts**, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern Street, London W.1, to Feb. 11. Roberts' third one-man show, "Paintings 1977-78," shows the

artist's exhibition of large graphic drawings, "The Wrestling Series," is by one of the most significant young sculptors at work in England today. They are inspired by the mass in movement of the wrestler and the audience at a match (Seager was a professional wrestler). He translates the brute strength of the sport into elegant, formal and complex constructions of clear and sophisticated glass and wood of extreme precision. Both drawings and sculpture have gratifying power.

**Gustave Courbet** (Cityscape, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to March 13. The Courbet exhibition is, ex-

cept for a few pieces too fragile to travel, the same recently seen in Paris. The works, lent by public collections in Europe and the United States, are important to anyone interested in the development of French painting in the 19th century. Much less published, but more worthy of attention is "Cityscape 1810-1830," a loose show from America, Germany and Britain of urban scenes in art. There are works by the most famous urban artists: Bantou, Sloan, Hopper and Marin in America, Feininger, Dix, Grosz and Kirchner in Germany and Ginner, Nash, Nevinson, Sickert and Lowry in England. The organizers have also rediscovered many minor artists of much quality, as well as city photographs by Cartier-Bresson, Berenice Abbott and Bill Brandt.

**Arthur Melville**, 1856-1904, Fine Arts Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1, to Feb. 17. Melville is a key figure of the Glasgow School of the late 19th century and one of the masters of the watercolor medium. He led a romantic life, in the 1880s visiting Egypt and India, riding horseback from Baghdad to Istanbul, later settling in London and making many long journeys to Spain, Algeria and Morocco. Especially fine, and well-represented in this loan exhibition of 60 works, are the watercolors of the canal scene in Venice. The exhibition will go to Stirling in March, Sheffield in April and Glasgow in May.

**All Is Safely Gathered In**, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to Feb. 26. Following its successful public appeal for funds to buy George Stubbs' "Haymakers" and "Reapers" the museum has mounted this as the centerpiece of a show of British painting on the theme of the harvest. The earliest work is the "Hilly Landscape With a Harvest Field" by George Lambert (1780-1785), and there are four of the Shoreham harvest scenes by Samuel Palmer (1805-1881).

**Harry Seager**, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to March 11. This exhibition of large graphic drawings, "The Wrestling Series," is by one of the most significant young sculptors at work in England today. They are inspired by the mass in movement of the wrestler and the audience at a match (Seager was a professional wrestler). He translates the brute strength of the sport into elegant, formal and complex constructions of clear and sophisticated glass and wood of extreme precision. Both drawings and sculpture have gratifying power.

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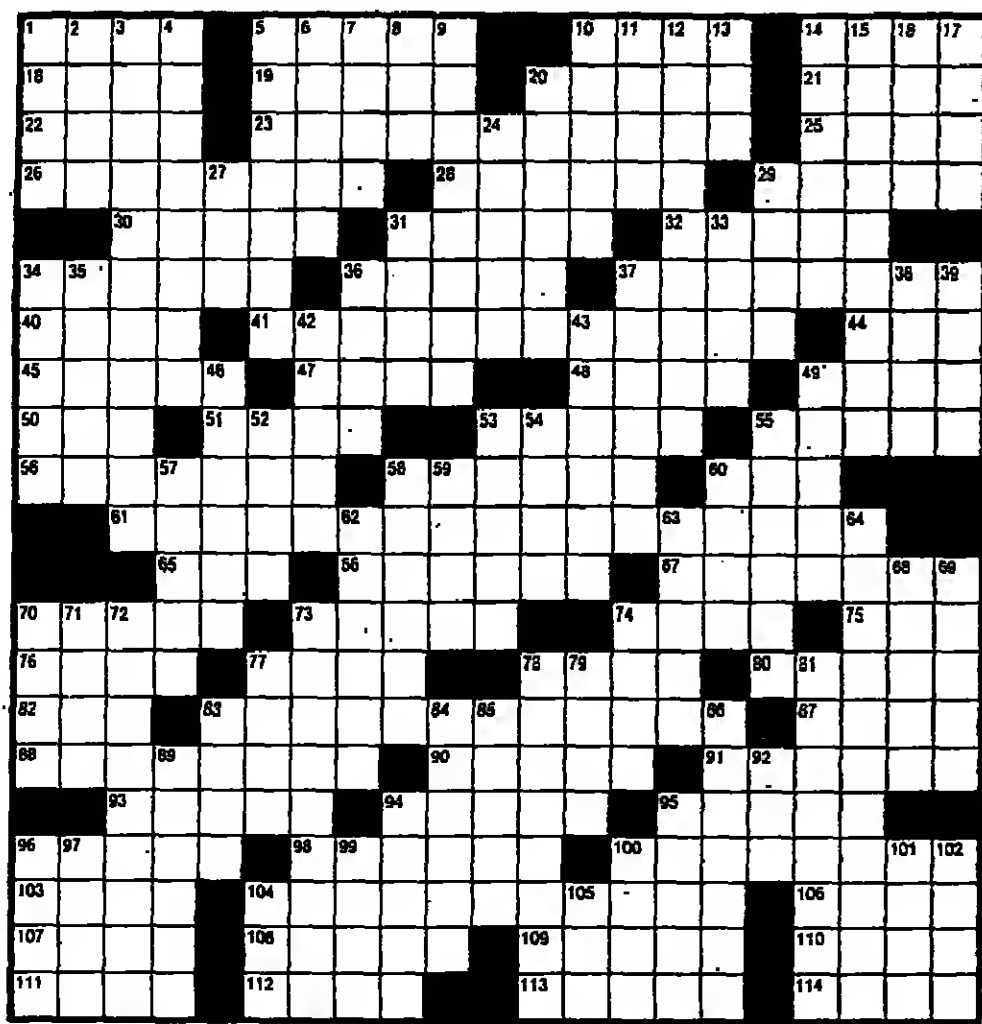


## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

ON FRIENDLY TERMS—By A. J. Santora

ACROSS  
1. "Columbus" at "St. John's" (10)  
2. "Hermes" (10)  
3. "Hermes" (10)  
4. "Hermes" (10)  
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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## BOOKS

## SNOW

By Ruth Kirk. Morrow. Illustrated. 320 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ABOUT AN INCH of snow tells on Dallas recently and the city went into a state of panic. New Yorkers, groaning under a foot-and-a-half of the same, would have called it a light dusting. People react differently to snow. If you have any doubt about this, read Ruth Kirk's "Snow," a survey of the white stuff by a prolific nature writer with about 20 books to her credit.

People in northern climates have reacted to snow by coining over two dozen words to describe it in its varying conditions. Explorers have responded to it by setting forth to where it settles most thickly, at the top and bottom of the globe. Many animals and plants depend on it for their survival.

Everyone seems instinctively to love to play "h. i. o." or so Mrs. Kirk concluded after watching three African dignitaries of regal bearing become involved in a snowball fight the moment they saw snow for the first time.

Although it is probably not true that no two snowflakes have ever been alike, there is a great deal more to snow than one would think even after fighting a snowstorm. On the one hand as Mrs. Kirk puts it, "Nothing in nature outdoes new-fallen snow as a symbol of peace and purity." On the other hand, nothing can be quite as destructive as snow, which, in its avalanche state, is capable of traveling as fast as 300 miles an hour and exerting a pressure as great as 11 tons per square foot. Still, snow does have its uses. Packed into its most compressed state, it forms the glaciers that at the moment cover the North and South Poles, and that if melted, would raise the seas from 150 to 200 feet, though this would be offset, says Mrs. Kirk, "by the isostatic rebound of the land freed from the ice's weight."

Packed into your hand, snow can be used to soak up water for drinking—along the edges of rocks that jut up from frozen ponds, for instance, where the ice is likely to have been melted by the heat that the rocks absorb from the sun. Or snow can be used to absorb moisture from clothing. It comes in a variety of textures, shapes, and even hues. It forms in crystals around a nucleus which might be dust, salt spray from the ocean or even a microorganism, and grows in a shape that will be determined by temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure, all of which vary with altitude. Scientist study it. Wolves hunt it. Bums and snow bunies like it, though not as fast as Yuchiho Mimi did when he was chased and humbled down the south col of Mount Everest, attaining a speed, six seconds after starting, of 111.8 miles an hour.

Still, for all the wonders of snow, there is probably a limit to how much one would want to read about its substance proper. That is why it is a good thing that Ruth Kirk has allowed free association to guide her in writing about it. Although her prose style rarely surpasses the strictly functional, she is clearly enjoying herself. Let the subject of glaciers loom up, and she is off to the North and South Poles to investigate everything from emperor penguins, the males of which are capable in an emergency of sucking their young, to writhing, tiny clawless "lobsters" so feckless and vulnerable as a dove source that men are considering harvesting them instead of hunting whales. By the way, did you know that both polar regions are technically deserts because of their limited precipitation?

Or get her on to the problem of traveling through snow and she goes everywhere from a survey of the cost of snow removal in New York City (the price has gone as high as \$20 million in a year) to an analysis of the effect of rock salt on the environment. (It isn't good). Incidentally, it wasn't until the age of 20th-century transportation that humans really began to fight against snow. Before it became necessary to clear the roads for motor vehicles, we simply used to pack it down and glide on it.

I only wish Mrs. Kirk had gone a little further in exploring the role of snow in the human imagination—perhaps even surveyed certain works of art, such as Conrad Alken's "Silent Snow, Secret Snow" or Ernest Hemingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," in which snow is the dominant symbol. On the other hand, maybe that's a subject best left to doctoral theses. Mrs. Kirk for one, is far too practical-minded to bother with the meaning of snow in Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain." She would far rather instruct us on how to build a snow house ("The word house actually means any kind of house, not just one built of snow"), or how to construct a dog sled, or how to hollow out a snow cave. As a matter of fact, she makes a snow cave sound so cozy and comfortable that I almost wouldn't mind spending the night in one.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Pompidou Art Center Celebrates Birthday

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou was one year old yesterday.

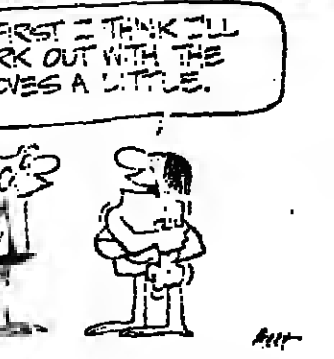
The center is already supplanting the Eiffel Tower as France's No. 1 tourist attraction.

In its first year, it attracted about 6 million visitors, while the tower drew only half as many.

P E A N U T S



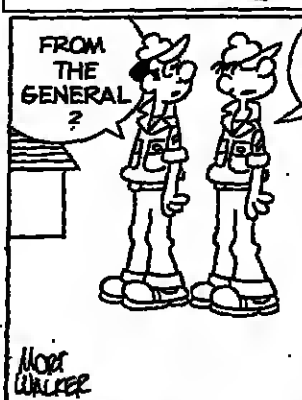
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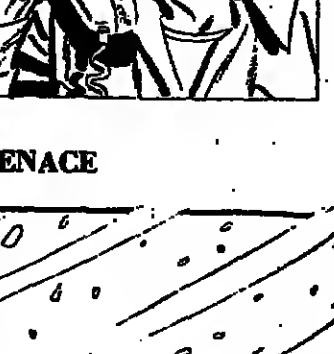
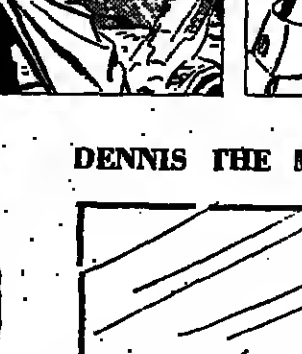
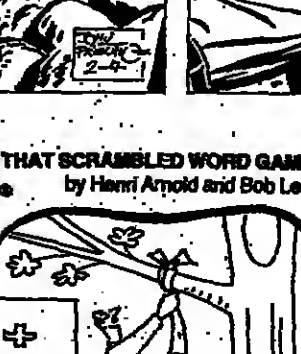
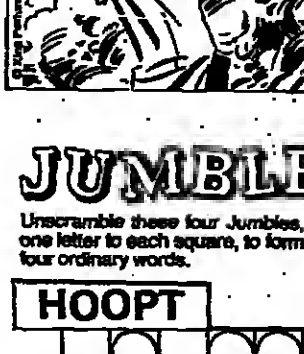
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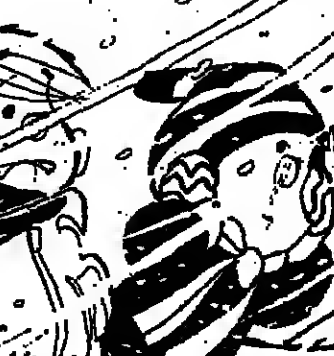
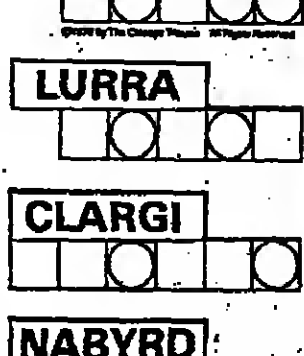
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R I P



K I R B Y



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOOT

LURRA

CLARGI

NABYRD

Now he has THREE locations!

WHAT A SUCCESSFUL TREE SURGEON MIGHT DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: O O O O O O O O O O

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUID BOWER LIKELY MELODY

Answer: What they get in the petroleum drillers' annual shindig—'WELL OILED'

Reprinted as a newspaper at the Post Office Printed in Great Britain

## DENNIS THE MENACE





## Overcoming Veteran Rivals, Physical Handicap

## Austria's Soelkner, 19, Wins Slalom in Upset

By Samuel Abi

ARMISCH-PARTEN-SCHEN, West Germany, 19-year-old Soelkner, chose a place to win her first major slalom race as she captured women's slalom today at the 1978 World Cup slalom in the Alpine region here.

A big upset, Soelkner came in second in a combined slalom of 1 minute 24 seconds and 48 hundredths of a second, 48 hundredths of a second faster than Pamela Behr of West Germany, another surprise medalist.

The veteran Monika Kaserer of Austria was third, 52 hundredths of a second behind the winner. Kaserer, 34, was the defending world champion in the slalom and the 1974 World Cup slalom.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner, who was born with a left leg a little shorter than her right, which she wears with a limp, was told by doctors to discontinue all sports because of the strain they place on her left hip joint, despite the fact that she wears a brace.

Soelkner's victory was a triumph for her medical history, she said, because she had been told she might be permanently disabled.

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She was fastest in the first run down the course, 1,308 feet long with a drop of 588 feet. The first run was through 50 gates and the second through 51 on a course slowed by wet, heavy snow that fell all day but did not hinder visibility.

"Tried to Relax"

Behr, 21, was second after the first run and held on to that ranking despite a strong effort, the fastest second run, by Kaserer. Behr, who said she "had tried to relax between the runs and not think about the race," has been in World Cup competition since 1972, with no great distinction. She was fifth in the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games and 10th in the discipline at the 1974 World Championships.

For Kaserer, 35, it was another workmanlike job in a long career of such achievements. A World Cup skier since 1968, she has not been ranked lower than fourth overall since 1972, except for an off year in 1975, when she was ninth.

Once again the Austrian team had a banner day, with its four skiers in the top 20. The least of them today, Annemarie Moser-Proell, finished 18th after a marvelous demonstration of balance when her skis ran apart in the second run and she nearly fell backwards. Somehow she kept upright and steadied herself.

Bad Day for U.S.

This was a dreary day for the U.S. team. After seeming to have problems with her balance in both runs, Cindy Nelson finished 20th in the field of 74 starters and 42 finishers.

That was the good news for fans of the team. The bad news was that Nelson was the only finisher, as Becky Dorsey spilled in the first run, Christina Cooper fell in her second run and Viki Fleckenstein missed a gate in hers.

The U.S. team was hurt by the loss of Abby Fisher, who pulled a ligament in her left ankle in slalom training this week and will be out of action two weeks. Fisher had been racing well in recent World Cup slaloms and was expected to finish high here.

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9. Zechmeister, W. Germany ..... 85.89  
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World Alpine Slalom

Austria ..... 3 0 0  
Switzerland ..... 2 0 0  
Sweden ..... 1 0 0  
Liechtenstein ..... 0 1 0  
West Germany ..... 0 0 1

United Press International.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

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The World Cup Runneth Over.  
With Red Ink for Argentine Aide

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—An Argentine minister says that staging the soccer World Cup finals this year will cost the country \$700 million and is a big mistake for Argentina economically.

"But for the World Cup we would have less deficit, less money being issued and less inflation," Juan Alemann, finance secretary to the Economics Ministry, told the weekly magazine *Cenit* (People).

In an interview about Argentina's economic prospects for 1978, Mr. Alemann said the infrastructure work being done for the World Cup—so to be played in June in five Argentine cities—has had an inflationary effect but will bring no economic profit. "The World Cup has been a big mistake inherited from the previous government," he said in reference to the regime of former President Maria Estela Peron, toppled by the present military junta in March, 1976.

Mr. Alemann put the total cost to Argentina at \$700 million and, when asked if some of this expenditure would bring lasting benefits, said: "Airports and roads. Other constructions are just white elephants."

"We will have color television, but that could have waited 5 or 10 years. We will have color TV and, on the other hand, we will still have contaminated water."

"These are the aberrations of Argentina."

## E. German Hoffmann Keeps Men's Figure-Skating Crown

STRASBOURG, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The European Figure Skating Championships ran true to form yesterday when East Germany's Jan Hoffmann produced an impeccable free program to retain his men's title and countrywoman Anett Potetsch took a firm grip on her women's crown after the compulsory figures.

Soviet ice dance champions Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov also kept in the act with some flawless skating to maintain their lead after the compulsory tango and original paso doble.

Hoffmann, finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge.

The British skater lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Potetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the skate circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although the judges gave her a 5.8 rating. She posted a strong challenge to take second place, Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards, Moiseeva and Minenkov slipped when only seven judges awarded them first place to give them an 11.0 and 10.40 points total ahead of compatriots Natalia Likhutsk and Gemma Karponosova on 11-10.00 pts.

Moiseeva and Minenkov seem certain to retain their crown and reinforce their status as world champions as they approached the free program, which is normally their strongest discipline.

Little Leads in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Feb. 3 (AP).—Gene Little, 47, put his way to a \$250,000 prize by winning the first round of the \$250,000 Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

Retirement to Stud Deferred

Seattle Slew Will Race Again; Forego Confrontation Looms

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Seattle Slew's owners decided last night to continue racing the Triple Crown winner instead of retiring him to a career as a breeding stallion.

The 4-year-old colt, recovering at Florida's Hialeah Park from a nearly fatal virus attack, will be pointed for the Metropolitan Mile at Belmont Park next Memorial Day. His owners, Dr. Jim Hill and Mickey Taylor, said they had received offers as high as \$15 million from breeders who wanted to syndicate Slew and send him to stud in Kentucky this month.

Hill and Taylor said they had decided against an immediate syndication because their horse had shown sharp improvement in the last five days.

"He's acting like Seattle Slew again," Taylor said, "and that's one of the reasons we want to let him race this year. We won't make as much money this way, but we feel it's the best thing for him and the best thing for racing fans. Racing needs its superstars."

According to Hill, a veterinarian, Seattle Slew will be able to go back onto the track next week for the first time since being stricken three weeks ago by a mysterious infection. The colt had been training brilliantly for a scheduled return to the races on Jan. 16, opening day at Hialeah. He had not raced since last July, when he suffered the only defeat of his 10-race career.

Now it appears that the first horse to win the Triple Crown with an unblemished record will be ready for a race around May 1. Taylor said: "We lost the win-

Saltzger, 73, Dies; Ex-Yankee, Pirate

KROOK, Iowa, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Otto H. (Jack) Saltzger, 73, a second baseman for the New York Yankees during the 1930s and 1940s, died Wednesday in a hospital here.

Saltzger played with the Yankees from 1932 to 1936. He then spent six years in the minors before returning to the big leagues in 1945 with the Pirates. He later managed minor league teams at Wilmington, Del., and Little Rock, Ark.

Soccer Ban Upheld

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A Turkish soccer club, Trabzonspor, has lost its appeal against a one-season ban from all European cup competitions. The UEFA appeal commission upheld the decision to ban Trabzonspor because of unruly behavior by Turkish fans in Copenhagen last September.

## Four Nations Roll Out Rugby Teams, Medics

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Wales and France, planning toward each other from opposite ends of a collision course, stop for worldwide matches on perilous fields tomorrow.

Dents or worse are guaranteed for aging Welsh armor, against England at Twickenham. The fact that the English have beaten Wales only once in 14 years is irrelevant—except that the Englishmen have been reminding themselves of it for weeks.

The other match on the second Saturday of Five Nations play finds France in Scotland. The program at Murrayfield features prop Ian McLauchlan against Robert Paparemborde, and a duel of fullbacks between Andy Irvine and Jean-Michel Aguirre. Mace for the props, lance for the fullbacks. The ladies will be holding their breath.

International rugby is more than a game. Like it or not, "At international level, the name of the game is *winning*," says an international referee who is to hold to that absolutely fundamental point in his cloud cuckoo land.

The winning resumed on Jan. 21 for France (15-6 against England) and started for Ireland (12-9 against Scotland). After the Paris game, injured English center Andy Irvine, 26, was wheeled to the hospital, then announced that he had given up rugby for life. Teammate Robin Cowling, a prop who played the last half-hour with a dislocated shoulder, was pronounced alive but out for the season.

"You must be alive to the intense desire to win which will motivate international teams in a way that may surprise you," Cowling said, since rugby is more (or less) than sport. A broken arm, broken ribs, even a broken arm can be too little to get a man off.

Substitution was not the fashion in the days of lethal wounds and riotous annual melees between neighboring villages. Nor in American football 50 years ago—Red Orange said in New Orleans last month—when you played 60 minutes and it was an insult to be taken out of a game.

Elderly couldn't rugby last 80 minutes and lets the player decide for himself whether to stick it out, but the ancient crowd appeal is the same. The number of folk "whose very existence seems to be bound up with the doing" may be in the millions tomorrow. The results "will be important possibly to generations yet unborn."

So Twickenham has been sold out for three months, despite the stadium. The stadium has been likened to a cathedral, but the great forward in England's resurgent team would make strange choirboys. Gareth Edwards—who plays his 50th consecutive game for Wales—and the other veteran Welsh stars risk murder in the cathedral.

Chance has produced a dramatic Five Nations calendar, after France unsentimental Wales by taking all four matches (the Grand Slam) last year. Wales vs. France will be the last of the five Saturdays, March 18.

The suspense is nearly furnished. Tomorrow Wales starts its try for a third consecutive sweep against the other "home countries." No one has won three straight Triple Crowns since four-way play began in 1894. And Scotland has a proud speller's chance to prevent France, which joined in the annual fray in 1910, from becoming the first winner of consecutive Grand Slams since England in 1933 and 1934.

A great deal may depend on new faces behind the scrum: fly-half John Horton and 19-year-old center Paul Dodge for England, and French halfbacks Jérôme Gallion and Bernard Vitiès. Lock Francis Haget and wing Jean-François Gourdon, two Frenchmen who missed the tournament last year, are very anxious to make a mark tomorrow.

The combats will join for dinner afterward even if they have to be wheeled into the banquet hall. Good sport rugby still is, although, "the price players are prepared to pay to avoid losing is a very high one indeed"—to quote again from a troubled open letter written last month by England's supervisor of referees, Alf Vee Marshall Lally Lamb. He warns against believing "that it's only a game."

## Duran, Arguello Win WBC Kudos

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Panama's Roberto Duran and Nicaraguan Alexis Arguello share "Boxer of the Month" honors for January in the World Boxing Council's ratings.

Duran, recognized as world lightweight champion by the World Boxing Association, KO'd the WBC title, Esteban de Jesus of Puerto Rico, on Jan. 21 in Las Vegas, where the 1934 round, to become sole king of the division.

Arguello wrested the WBC junior lightweight title from Puerto Rican Alfredo Escalera last Saturday in San Juan. The Nicaraguan stopped the Puerto Rican in the 15th.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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